NOTE XXXV.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS GLENEA

DESCRIBED BY

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Glenea florensis, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Length of the ♂ 22 mm., breadth at the shoulders 6,5 mm.; length of the ♀ 27 mm., breadth at the shoulders 8,5 mm. — Black, covered with a black velvety pubescence, and provided with markings of short white hairs.

The head with a faint purplish hue and provided with two white stripes on the face, bordering the inner orbits and joining the anterior basal angle of the mandibles; with a white transverse band behind the base of the eyes and with two closely approximated stripes on the vertex, running from between the antennary tubers to the front margin of the thorax and being suddenly constricted in the middle [1]). The head is sparsely and irregularly covered with large and deep punctures. The antennae are covered with a dense whitish pile and the derm of the three basal joints is dark purplish black.

The prothorax is much narrower than the base of the elytra, subcylindrical, slightly narrowing in straight lines to the front and showing a purplish hue; its upper surface is not very closely covered with large and deep punctures and provided with three longitudinal white stripes, viz. a narrow median one (interrupted in the middle) and

1) In the male specimen the stripes on the vertex are obsolete.

two broader lateral ones; just above the coxae another broad white stripe, continuous with the postocular stripe of the head, is present. The scutellum is somewhat elongate triangular with curvilinear sides and densely covered with a white pubescence.

The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, taper in straight lines from the angular shoulders to the end which is truncate and provided with four spines of which the external ones are slightly larger than those at the suture; the front margin of the shoulders is straight and slightly directed backwards. The disk of the elytra is densely covered with large and deep punctures which, however, become evanescent towards the end; on the deflexed sides the punctures are arranged in rows. The disk of the elytra is provided with the following white markings: a sutural stripe on the apical half common to both elytra and divided by the suture; four elongate ovate spots on the middle of the basal half (two spots on each elytron) of which the two innermost are placed nearer to the base than the two outermost; a more or less square spot just before the middle of each elytron touching neither the suture nor the lateral carina; an elongate ovate spot on the middle of the apical half closely approximated to the lateral carina, and finally a spot on the extreme apex of each elytron.

The sterna, abdomen and legs have vived purplish and blue tinges; the sterna are white on the sides; the abdomen has four rows of white spots (in the ♂ the two rows on each side are united along the hind margin of the segments), and the legs, especially the tibiae and the tarsi, are covered with a greyish pile.

Hab. The island of Flores. — A male and a female in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Glenea Oberthüri, n. sp. ♀.

Length 25 mm., breadth at the shoulders 7 mm. — Metallic bluish green, subnitid, provided with stripes and

spots of a dense white pubescence, the head bronze green, the legs reddish brown, the anterior and intermediate tibiae and tarsi black.

The head sparsely punctured, the punctures large and deep; with two white stripes on the face bordering the inner orbits and joining the base of the mandibles, a white spot behind the lower lobe of the eyes, and four white stripes on the vertex: two in the middle closely approximate, beginning in front of the antennary tubers and slightly diverging posteriorly, and two laterally behind the insertion of the antennae. The three basal joints of the antennae bluish black and subnitid, the remainder dull black, with a greyish lustre in certain lights especially along the under surface.

The prothorax is much narrower than the base of the elytra, slightly broader in front than at the base, with a deep furrow at the sides near to and parallel with the base and another shallower and narrower one closely approximate to the front margin; its upper surface irregularly covered with large and deep punctures, and with a short basal median keel showing an impressed line; the disk is provided on each side with a longitudinal white vitta and with two white spots on the middle-line, one (the largest) touching the front-, the other (bilobed) touching the basal-margin; just above the anterior and intermediate coxae another white band is present. The scutellum is broad, broadly rounded at the tip and covered with a dense white pubescence.

The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, taper slightly backwards in straight lines and are flattened on the sutural region; the basal margin is straight, the shoulders are angular and have a small knob on the tip; the apices are emarginate, sharply spined externally, the sutural angle narrowly rounded; the disk of the elytra is densely covered with large and deep punctures, which however become evanescent towards the end; along the deflexed portion the punctures are placed in two

regular rows, but along the middle of the disk they are more irregular, and these two regions are separated from each other by a slightly raised smooth keel; on the deflexed sides the punctures are likewise arranged in rows. Each elytron is provided with five large white spots arranged in the following manner: a large roundish spot quite at the middle of the length; between this spot and the base two similar spots of which the basal one (not touching however the basal margin) is slightly elongate; these three spots are placed midway between the suture and the carina bordering the deflexed side; an ante-apical oblique spot, and between this latter and the central spot, but more outwardly and touching the carina, an ovate spot which is prolonged forward into a stripe covering the innermost row of punctures as far as the front margin of the second spot; white hairs are also present between the carinae of the deflexed side.

The sides of the metasternum and of the abdomen are covered with a dense white pubescence, and the anterior and intermediate tibiae, as well as the tarsi of the three pairs of legs, with a greyish pile.

Hab. East Java: Mount Ardjoeno. — A single female specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Leyden Museum, June 1892.